

4
DECATUR HERALD.

Established October 6, 1880.
Published by
THE HERALD-DESPATCH CO.
227-233 N. Main St., Decatur, Ill.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
By Mail in Advance.
Daily—One year.....\$4.00
Daily—Six months.....2.00
Daily—Three months.....1.00
Semi-weekly—One year.....1.00

BY CARRIER.

Daily—Per week.....10c
Daily—One year in advance.....\$5.00

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

In sending orders to the Decatur Herald, care should be taken to state whether the Daily or the semi-weekly is desired. In ordering change of address state what paper you are receiving and give both your old and new address.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

New—Business Office.....25
New—Editorial Rooms.....221
Old—Business Office.....43
Old—Editorial Rooms.....430

Entered at the post office at Decatur, Ill., as second class matter. Address communications to THE HERALD, Decatur, Ill.

The English elections are developing into a landslide for the liberals.

It's all off. The Spaniards saluted the American flag and American ships that entered Spanish waters Monday.

Chairman Payne says the Phillipine bill will pass, but there are some others who have all along been telling us it will not pass. Being a house measure, it will be voted on at least.

The DeWitt county famous institute now in session at Clinton is one of the best held in this locality. The management has secured some of the best available talent and every hour is an hour of interest.

Lawyer Patek, who was sentenced to death as the result of being charged with the murder of W. M. Rice, has been given another chance to get around the Sing Sing electrocution machine.

The Cleveland Gauleit, L. W. Patek, who had the decency to contact us about the time his deliberations were to be held, has been told to beat out in a Doughty. They have at this date figured in a Miller against him and the case has not been reached.

Senator Culson's return to the people before he went south for his health to the effect that he was not sick but was making slow progress in his recovery from a spell of sickness due to the climatic influences of Washington and the amount of work he was compelled to do will be accepted as a true statement of the facts. Washington is probably the worst city in the country at this season of the year for anyone who is recovering from any malady affecting the nervous membrane. All will expect a marked improvement in the senator's health in Florida.

POSTOFFICE EXPENSES.

The report of the auditor for the postoffice for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, which was just recently published and circulated, shows the following receipts and partial expenditures by the postoffices having free delivery in this part of Illinois:

Per Ct. Profits

Postoffice	Exp. Profits	Per Ct. Profits
Bloomington	\$3,112.37	45.39
Champaign	16,523.97	52.90
Charleston	11,052.56	89.09
Clinton	9,505.10	80.69
Danville	27,758.65	54.80
Decatur	31,358.84	38.34
Elgin	11,840.91	67.60
Marion	14,568.72	88.00
Paris	11,158.38	61.00
Springfield	55,001.15	45.00
Urbana	11,949.43	64.36

It will be noticed by this table that the percentage of expense in the Decatur office is less than that of any other office in the list and that the percentage of the total receipts turned into the government as profits is greater than any office in the list.

The total receipts of the Bloomington office and the Decatur office are nearest alike of the larger offices. The Bloomington office has a public building and therefore pays no rent. The Decatur office has no building and pays \$1,800 per annum rent, and yet the per cent of expense in the Decatur office is 55.34 as against 45.39 for the Bloomington office and the profits are 61.66 as against 54.70 for the Bloomington office.

Quite recently a statement was published in several papers in which the figures were confused and which showed the Decatur office as turning in but 34 per cent of the receipts as profits, as against 54 per cent for Bloomington and 42 for Danville.

This is manifestly an error as the table shows. The Decatur office during the fiscal year remitted to the treasury over its expenses \$42,450.42. This amount subtracted from the total receipts shows the expenses somewhat greater than the auditor's report shows, but this is true of all the offices in the table and in the entire country, because the auditor has not listed all the expenses for the last fiscal year.

The Decatur office paid out, as an item of expense during the year \$5,112.77 to transfer clerks and rail-road postal clerks who do not belong to the Decatur office but who are paid by the office on the order of the department. This is probably true of the Bloomington and Springfield offices also. Yet notwithstanding this the Decatur office stands first in this part of Illinois in the matter of turning the greatest per cent of its gross receipts as profits. The profits of the Decatur postoffice would pay for an adequate government building here in less than four years. The facts are that it is paying for a public building in some one-horse city every year, while it does without a building and pays rent.

the United States has passed the house. The vote was: Yeas, 228; nays, 71. The insurgents furnished 57 of the votes against the bill and the democrats 14. A week ago word came that under the leadership of Babcock some 70 odd republicans had made an agreement with the democrats to defeat the Philippine bill. This has proved a rank failure as all the democrats except 14 voted with the majority and left the republican insurgents a ragged squad forlorn and alone. There will be few to mourn their fate. They became wiser than their party and deserted to the enemy, where all men go who suddenly become superior in judgment to their party. There is one folly however that these deserters have not yet committed, namely, they are not claiming that they are the republicans and the loyal fellows are not republicans. This is in their favor because it is usual for deserters to set up this sort of claim to throw dust in the eyes of the by-standers. It is well at the beginning of this congress that these gentlemen have received the lesson. They will trouble nobody the remainder of the session. The democrats led them on until they induced them to break over the party traces and then left them standing alone. They will not repeat the spectacle during this session of congress and most of them will not get a look-in on the next congress. The people like a fair deal. They consistenly and they will leave a great many of these gentlemen at home where they will not misrepresent the constituency that elected them.

COMMERCE VS. PROTECTION.

It does not seem likely, says the San Francisco Chronicle, that there will be an outbreak in the coming congress of the never-ending contest between protection and free trade, unless final action of Germany in withdrawing from our products the benefit of the most favored-nation clause in our treaty should force congress to take measures to protect Americans in the practice of the specialty of insuring working people. The average policy is only \$183 and \$38, respectively. In spite of the large policies held by a few individuals, the life insurance of this country is in the main, held by what we term the people—that large class which could not longer be hidden, bids fair to beat out in a Doughty. They have at this date figured in a Miller against him and the case has not been reached.

A special dinner in those vast circumstances is that they are "quick capital." And here Mr. Brandeis' words are of special meaning and value. One billion two hundred and forty-seven millions three hundred and thirty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars, the assets of the big life companies, the assets of the big insurance companies, the assets of the big steel trust, the Standard Oil, the beef trust, and the oil trusts, in combination, a merger is admitted. Yet the capital of these great combinations is permanently invested, mainly in rail buildings, machinery, mills, equipments, and these manufacturing and transportation companies are directly dependent therefor, for their prosperity, upon the prosperity of the country. The life insurance companies, on the other hand, not only are not dependent on prosperity, but reap certain benefits from adversity. The securities they already hold are not impeded and they can purchase new ones to better advantage. Mr. Brandeis is a conservative and sound lawyer, and he calls the insurance companies the greatest economic menace of our day.

"Federal regulation as a remedy for insurance evils receives rough treatment from the council for the policyholders of the Equitable. The sole effect, he says, would be to free the companies from the careful scrutiny of some states, and it is fitting that a bill for this purpose should have been introduced by Senator Dryden, president of the Prudential, which pays dividends to stockholders annual dividends equivalent to 21.78 per cent for each dollar paid in on the stock, which defuses itself to insure workingmen in the expense of over 22.79 on every dollar of premiums paid; which in 1904 made the worst record of lapsed and surrendered policies; and which wishes to get rid of such trouble as was made that we should under no circumstances do that at the expense of a falling off in production, because that would mean the loss of support for two families while we should get in return support for perhaps one family.

That, however, does not at all suit the importers and exporters class which control most of our great commercial cities. They wish to see goods move both ways, and give them a profit each way. So do the steamship lines, mostly foreign. So, possibly, do some unprotected interests which export, because loads both ways lower freight rates. And it is the conflict of these interests which we know as the contest between protection and free trade.

Those who have kept their resolutions to the present had better stick to them during the entire year and be better and happier.

They seem to want a young man to succeed President Harper and the chances are that Rockefeller, having lines running into every part of the country, can produce the goods.

It may not be in order to raise the question at this time but it is not out of place to suggest that nothing has been heard of Lafollette since Speaker Prior has been down the senate aisle to take the oath.

THE INSURGENTS.

Where are the insurgents? The Philippines bill charging 25 per cent of the Dingley rates on sugar, tobacco and rice, imported from the Philippines into

the United States has passed the house. The vote was: Yeas, 228; nays, 71. The insurgents furnish 57 of the votes against the bill and the democrats 14. A week ago word came that under the leadership of Babcock some 70 odd republicans had made an agreement with the democrats to defeat the Philippine bill. This has proved a rank failure as all the democrats except 14 voted with the majority and left the republican insurgents a ragged squad forlorn and alone. There will be few to mourn their fate. They became wiser than their party and deserted to the enemy, where all men go who suddenly become superior in judgment to their party. There is one folly however that these deserters have not yet committed, namely, they are not claiming that they are the republicans and the loyal fellows are not republicans. This is in their favor because it is usual for deserters to set up this sort of claim to throw dust in the eyes of the by-standers. It is well at the beginning of this congress that these gentlemen have received the lesson. They will trouble nobody the remainder of the session. The democrats led them on until they induced them to break over the party traces and then left them standing alone. They will not repeat the spectacle during this session of congress and most of them will not get a look-in on the next congress. The people like a fair deal. They consistenly and they will leave a great many of these gentlemen at home where they will not misrepresent the constituency that elected them.

by either to offend the other. They visit each other, have had consultations and are uniformly courteous to each other yet in spite of the absence of all these things, supposed to be in evidence before real war begins, we are told for the thousandth time that the opening gun will be fired soon. Thus far the only reason assigned why there must be a trial of strength between the senator and the governor is that the senator and his friends generally supported Lowden for governor and Deneen was nominated and is now governor. There are a great many leaders and influential republicans who cannot see why any ill feeling should result from such a situation. In fact there is no reason why the adjournment of a convention should not close the incident. As a matter of fact it does except in the imagination of a class of republicans who cannot be active except when their capacity for petty spite or their prejudices are aroused to a pitch where they can be against some other republican and looking for an opportunity to apply the knife.

It is apparent now that if there is an ill feeling between these two republicans a lot of gentlemen will be disappointed. It is to be hoped there will be this disappointment and the chances are ten to one there will be.

Both are sensible men. Both are good republicans seeking to serve the party's interests and preserve harmony. Culom's friends up to date are Deneen's friends and the latter's true friends are friendly to the senator.

Some of the same people who have been giving us the war news for a long time are now wagging us a different story—from the outposts. A Washington correspondent to the Chicago Tribune tells us that Culom and Deneen understand each other and are working in harmony to prevent a factional division in the party; that the appointment of Fred Busse as postmaster was the result of an understanding between the governor and the senator that it would be conducive to the harmony of the party in Chicago. The same correspondent goes further and says that matters are getting hot in Washington and that Culom and Deneen have lined up against Hopkins and Lorimer in the federal patronage for Chicago. He says Hopkins and Lorimer are trying to force the appointment of one Cook for United States marshal and that Culom has

notified the government that he will not be for him for that or any other office because he is objectionable to him and also to Deneen. We are also told by the same correspondent that Culom and Deneen are for Luman T. Hoy for marshal and for the reappointment of Hertz and for Eames for collector of the port. It is understood, so says this correspondent, that this arrangement is satisfactory to the governor. This should have been attended to long ago.

There are several European countries which discriminate against us, but the amount of trade involved seems not to have been sufficient to arouse congress to act. In fact, under the American state department construction of the most-favored-nation clause, we have no grounds for complaint against discriminations against us for which the nation receiving the benefit of them also against us. It is thus that congress itself took a hand in the matter and established by law the principle that since we give to all nations our minimum rates of duty we shall punish all countries which do not reciprocate in kind by the imposition of a substantial surtax on their products. The trade with Germany is large, and if German tariff action becomes aggressive congress may at last wake up to the importance of doing what should have been done long ago.

The only war cloud therefore in the horizon—and there must be a war cloud somewhere with some people—is the sign of war between Hopkins and Lorimer on the one side and Culom and Deneen on the other. The chances are, however, that this cloud will also fade away and the Chicago appointments will be adjusted satisfactorily to all interests and there will be no war; and the people themselves will settle at the primaries, the things referred to them, and the senators will amicably adjust the things which belong to them, and the governor will attend to the things committed to him, and the senators will come and go and the discoverers of the signs of war will draw their salaries with undisturbed regularity.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Philippine rebels in the house had to take their medicine just like those in the island did.

That a man may die possessed of millions and still hold the respect of his fellowmen is shown in the case of Marshall Field.

Senator Brackett's fight on Senator Depew had the united support of Senator Bracken.

Ex-Governor Odell has gone abroad, that is what's left of him has gone.

Judge Gary of Chicago has decided that a wife is a luxury. Twelve thousand Chicago husbands who have deserted wives evidently hold to the same opinion.

It is not more police that Chicago wants to check crime, its more representatives in the penitentiary.

The suggestion to make President Roosevelt the successor of President Harper did not awaken in the chief executive a wild desire to resign his present place.

In resigning his chieftainship at Annapolis, Major Meriwether overlooked the fact that he is a prisoner there for a year.

If the statehood insurgents can't put up a better front than the Philippine insurgents they might as well capitulate before the battle begins.

The English voters are cracking a toothache head whenever they see it.

A New York magistrate says Gotham is in worse criminal condition than Chicago. This may be true but its hard to realize.

Mrs. Chadwick has become a laundress in the Ohio penitentiary. She can wash the stains out of the linen but not out of her name.

The April and March weather is being doled out to us now. The winter weather will come in their place later on.

In submitting his brief to the supreme court the attorney for Mr. Rog-

ers says: "The attention of the court is especially directed to the sensational manner of conducting the hearings upon this examination, the details of which are set forth in the affidavit of the witness. They disclose the unprecedented fact that upon the taking of a deposition the room in which the hearing was held was by anticipation crowded with representatives of the press and photographers." It is so unnatural for the Standard Oil company to be exposed to the glare of publicity that it is really hard to become accustomed to it all of a sudden.

Let's see what has become of that man Lafollette who was formerly governor of Wisconsin and daily occupied large gobs of space in the daily press.

MANY FRIENDS THERE

Funeral Services for Col. J.

W. Redman Held Wednesday Afternoon.

BURIAL OCCURS TODAY

The funeral of the late Col. J. W. Redman was held Wednesday afternoon from Brantlinger's undertakings rooms on East Main street. The services were in charge of Chevalier Bayard Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the members of Dunham Post, No. 141, G. A. R., were also in attendance.

The officiating minister was Dr. S. H. Bowden, pastor of the First Baptist church and the music was given by a choir composed of Mrs. Henrietta McLean, Miss Drobisch and Mrs. Bradbury.

CHARLES F. AYERS, aged 42, killed by shooting.

MRS. ADDIE AYERS.

MRS. ISAAC LAKEMAN.

FLOSSIE AYERS, aged 12 years.

ALFRED AYERS, aged 10.

BERNICE AYERS, aged 6.

CHARLES F. AYERS, aged 42, killed by shooting.

MRS. ADDIE AYERS.

MRS. ISAAC LAKEMAN.

FLOSSIE AYERS, aged 12 years.

ALFRED AYERS, aged 10.

BERNICE AYERS, aged 6.

CHARLES F. AYERS, aged 42, killed by shooting.

MRS. ADDIE AYERS.

MRS. ISAAC LAKEMAN.

FLOSSIE AYERS, aged 12 years.

ALFRED AYERS, aged 10.

BERNICE AYERS, aged 6.

CHARLES F. AYERS, aged 42, killed by shooting.

MRS. ADDIE AYERS.

MRS. ISAAC LAKEMAN.

FLOSSIE AYERS, aged 12 years.

ALFRED AYERS, aged 10.

BERN

Market News.

FINLEY BARRELL LETTER.

By Tyler, Harney & Co., 112 East W. Main St., Both Phones 352.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—WHEAT.—The market has been a dull affair, but has ruled stronger and recovered a portion of yesterday's loss. The ten-day average by Liverpool which ranged high yesterday. There has been a slight drop in the market, but the market is still strong. The market is healthy and promising. There has been sales of over 700,000 bu. No. 2 winter wheat, 15c, in the last week. Boarded Liverpool cattle, per barrel, that Argentinian wheat exports for the week would be larger. The pit was bearish in sentiment, but sold early and recovered at advance after seaboard reported bids in line. Market wheat and not much to be had. Local sales 20,000 bu. Standard sales 18,000 bu.

COFFEE.—The market has been extremely dull, but strong. Liverpool firm, 15c, per barrel, per barrel, and Liverpool, 15c, per barrel. Receipts and Liverpool, 15c, per barrel. One in ten reports that receipts were not so small for such a long time. It is reported when ships were received, the market was expected to be more stable than it was.

OATS.—Oats sold 1400 bushels yesterday, and the strength of wheat today, 20,000 bushels to day were 18,000. General trade was of 18c to 20c.

PROVISIONS.—Provisions ranged sharply on the basis of the amount of receipts and Liverpool, 15c, per barrel. Receipts, 15c, per barrel, were deducted about taking profit. Local sales were 30,000 vs. 40,000 expected.

RANGE OF OPTIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Following was the range of options on the board of trade today, with yesterday's close.

Open, High, Low, Close, Yesterday.

WHEAT—883 883 883 883 883-884

July—883 883 882 882 882-883

Sept.—882 881 881 881 881-882

CORN—881 881 881 881 881-882

May—882 881 881 881 881-882

July—882 881 881 881 881-882

Sept.—881 881 881 881 881-882

RANGE OF OPTIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Following was the range of options on the board of trade today, with yesterday's close.

Open, High, Low, Close, Yesterday.

WHEAT—883 883 883 883 883-884

July—883 883 882 882 882-883

Sept.—882 881 881 881 881-882

CORN—881 881 881 881 881-882

May—882 881 881 881 881-882

July—882 881 881 881 881-882

Sept.—881 881 881 881 881-882

OATS—882 881 881 881 881-882

July—881 881 881 881 881-882

Sept.—881 881 881 881 881-882

KANSAS CITY WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—31,000 44,000 44,000

Hulls—25,000.

NORTHWEST CARS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—12,000 18,000 18,000

Hulls—25,000.

ST. LOUIS WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—56,000 56,000 56,000

Hulls—25,000.

KANSAS CITY WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—31,000 44,000 44,000

Hulls—25,000.

EST. LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—18,000 20,000 20,000

Hulls—11,000 4,000 3,000

KANSAS CITY—12,000 8,000 10,000

GRAIN AND STOCKS.

By Keister and Rider Brokers, Room 7, Columbia Block.

Keister and Rider Brokers, Room 7, Columbia Block. The range of options on the National board of trade at Kansas City, and the range of prices of some of the leading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange today, with yesterday's close.

RANGE OF OPTIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Following was the range of options on the board of trade today, with yesterday's close.

Open, High, Low, Close, Yesterday.

WHEAT—883 883 883 883 883-884

July—883 883 882 882 882-883

Sept.—882 881 881 881 881-882

CORN—881 881 881 881 881-882

May—882 881 881 881 881-882

July—882 881 881 881 881-882

Sept.—881 881 881 881 881-882

OATS—882 881 881 881 881-882

July—881 881 881 881 881-882

Sept.—881 881 881 881 881-882

KANSAS CITY WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—31,000 44,000 44,000

Hulls—25,000.

EST. LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—18,000 20,000 20,000

Hulls—11,000 4,000 3,000

KANSAS CITY—12,000 8,000 10,000

GRAIN AND STOCKS.

By Keister and Rider Brokers, Room 7, Columbia Block.

Keister and Rider Brokers, Room 7, Columbia Block. The range of options on the National board of trade at Kansas City, and the range of prices of some of the leading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange today, with yesterday's close.

RANGE OF OPTIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Following was the range of options on the board of trade today, with yesterday's close.

Open, High, Low, Close, Yesterday.

WHEAT—883 883 883 883 883-884

July—883 883 882 882 882-883

Sept.—882 881 881 881 881-882

CORN—881 881 881 881 881-882

May—882 881 881 881 881-882

July—882 881 881 881 881-882

Sept.—881 881 881 881 881-882

OATS—882 881 881 881 881-882

July—881 881 881 881 881-882

Sept.—881 881 881 881 881-882

KANSAS CITY WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—31,000 44,000 44,000

Hulls—25,000.

EST. LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—18,000 20,000 20,000

Hulls—11,000 4,000 3,000

KANSAS CITY—12,000 8,000 10,000

GRAIN AND STOCKS.

By Keister and Rider Brokers, Room 7, Columbia Block.

Keister and Rider Brokers, Room 7, Columbia Block. The range of options on the National board of trade at Kansas City, and the range of prices of some of the leading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange today, with yesterday's close.

RANGE OF OPTIONS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Following was the range of options on the board of trade today, with yesterday's close.

Open, High, Low, Close, Yesterday.

WHEAT—883 883 883 883 883-884

July—883 883 882 882 882-883

Sept.—882 881 881 881 881-882

CORN—881 881 881 881 881-882

May—882 881 881 881 881-882

July—882 881 881 881 881-882

Sept.—881 881 881 881 881-882

OATS—882 881 881 881 881-882

July—881 881 881 881 881-882

Sept.—881 881 881 881 881-882

KANSAS CITY WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—31,000 44,000 44,000

Hulls—25,000.

EST. LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Today, Last Wk, Last Yr.

Receipts—88,000 88,000 88,000

Shipments—18,000 20,000 20,000

Hulls—11,000 4,000 3,000

KANSAS CITY—12,000 8,000 10,000

GRAIN AND STOCKS.

By Keister and Rider Brokers, Room 7, Columbia Block.